

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1860.

The Senate opened with prayer by Rev. W. T. Moore, of the Reform Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Were presented by Messrs. CISELL, GILLISS, READ, (a remonstrance,) RHEA, CHAMBERS, FISK, and FISK (a remonstrance,) and they were referred to appropriate committees.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing their disagreement to several Senate bills; also the passage of several Senate bills, and the passage by the H. R. of several bills which originated in that House.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLISS, from the Enrollment committee, made a report of sundry bills correctly enrolled, and they were then signed by the Speaker.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. READ moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the appointment bill was ordered to a third reading: carried.

Mr. READ then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. McKee's amendment was rejected: carried by yeas 23, nays 11, and the vote was reconsidered.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The unfinished report of the Finance committee, being their request to be discharged from leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of certain citizens of Carter county, was taken up: discharged.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—a bill for the benefit of John Cummins, of Rockcastle county.

Mr. GLENN moved to reconsider the bill with instructions to bring in a general law providing for conveying Lunatics to Asylums. [This bill being an appropriation of \$120 for conveying a pauper Lunatic to the Asylum at Hopkinsville by order of court:] negatived.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 34; nays, 0.

RECONSIDERATION.

The vote discharging the Finance committee from leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of citizens of Carter county was, on motion of Mr. GLENN, reconsidered.

Mr. ANDREWS addressed the Senate in opposition to the discharge, and detailed the facts in the case.

Mr. RUST also opposed the discharge briefly.

Mr. DEHAVEN explained the action of the committee in the case.

The Senate then discharged the committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM OHIO.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Hamilton, Ohio, touching the refusal of the citizens of that city and Butler county, Ohio, regretting that they had not the pleasure of extending courtesies to the Legislature of Kentucky on account of the refusal of the officers of the Railroad to stop the train on which the guests of Ohio passed through that city, and expressing their firm attachment to the Union.—A committee was appointed to respond to the resolutions, and the resolutions were ordered to be printed.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—a bill for the benefit of F. McNeil, of Louisville: [appropriates \$400 overpaid on Billiard tables.]

Mr. ALEXANDER opposed the bill in an able argument, of considerable length.

Mr. READ replied to Mr. ALEXANDER, and advocated the bill briefly.

Mr. PENNEBAKER also replied to Mr. ALEXANDER, and advocated the bill at length.

Mr. DEHAVEN opposed the bill in a few able remarks.

Mr. FISK advocated the bill, and before he concluded the hour arrived for

THE ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. READ moved that the orders be dispensed with to complete action on the bill for the benefit of F. McNeil: rejected.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Senate resumed the reconsideration of the bill to apportion representation: the Senate bill was adopted as a substitute for the House bill.

The question then came up on the amendment of Mr. McKee, which was rejected on yesterday, but reconsidered this morning.

Mr. McKee in a few humorous remarks advocated his amendment, and paid his respects to Mr. Fisk and Mr. PRALL in reply to their speeches of yesterday in opposition to his amendment; his remarks were well received by the Senate.

Mr. PRALL replied to Mr. McKee in a purely Democratic political speech.

Mr. BRUNER replied to Mr. PRALL and advocated the amendment briefly.

Mr. GLENN addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill; he considered the apportionment into the Senatorial districts very unequal, and he could not support it, as he thought it might be made more equal in the voters.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of Mr. McKee's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 17.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading; the reading dispensed with, and

The bill was then put upon its passage.

Mr. GLENN moved that a vote be taken upon that portion of the bill apportioning the representation in the H. R. first, and on the Senatorial districts afterwards, being a division of the question.

The Speaker decided the motion out of order; as you cannot divide a bill on its final passage, the vote must be taken upon the bill as a whole, it cannot be divided without destroying the whole bill.

Mr. GLENN appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

The vote was taken shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Senate; decided in the affirmative—yeas, 29; nays, 3.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, (Porter,) Barrick, Boles, Cissell, Cosby, Darnaby, DeHaven, Fisk, Grover, Irwin, Johnson, Marshall, Pratt, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton.—18.

NAYS.—Anthony, Bruner, Dennis, Gibson, Gilliss, Glenn, Haycraft, Jenkins, Lyons, McBrayer, McKee, Rhea, Taylor, Whitaker.—15.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. FISK moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill.

Mr. PRALL moved to lay that motion on the table: carried.

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

The rules were suspended to enable Mr. READ to offer some

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. READ offered resolutions instructing the Senators of Kentucky, and the Representatives, to vote for a pension law for soldiers of 1812, and in relation to land warrants, &c.: ordered to be printed, and lie over one day.

MARITAL RIGHTS.

Mr. READ—Circuit Courts—Under instructions reported a bill to amend article 2d, Revised Statutes, title Marital rights, with a substitute. The substitute is entitled "a bill further to protect the rights of married women;" ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. WHITAKER moved that the Senate when it adjourns take a recess until 3 o'clock: adopted, yeas, 26; nays, 8.

AND THE SENATE TOOK A RECESS UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK.

[The names of the gentlemen nominated were published in our report of yesterday.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY—RESUMED.

The bill to repeal the laws now in force prohibiting the importation of Slaves into this State from other States was taken up.

Mr. CISELL had offered an amendment to the bill, prohibiting the importation of negroes run off from other States for crime or convicted of crimes in other States.

Mr. CISELL addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, and in favor of his amendment. If the bill is to pass he wished his amendment added to it. He avowed himself as a thorough Southern pro-slavery man, but as a question of policy he was opposed to throwing open the doors for the influx of worthless and vicious negroes from other States, and he believed that would be the character of slaves which would be imported. Mr. C. spoke at length, and ably against the bill.

When Mr. CISELL concluded it was nearly 5 o'clock.

Mr. READ obtained the floor, but yielded it to a motion to pass over the bill until to-morrow at 12 o'clock; he then having the floor.

H. R. BILLS.

On the Clerk's table were taken up, read the first and second times by their titles, and referred to appropriate committees.

H. R. BILLS.

A H. R. bill to legalize the election of the Police Judge and Marshal for the town of Munfordville, was taken up and passed.

A H. R. bill to authorize the establishment of a State road from Caseyville to Providence, in Hopkins county: passed.

A H. R. bill to legalize the marriage of J. T. & Nancy Michael: passed.

A H. R. bill to authorize the Trustees of Campbellville to sell the public Spring lot in said town: passed.

A H. R. bill to amend the charter of Bardonia: passed.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of the Mechanics in Bardonia and other counties.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to the several counties in his district, naming them: amendment adopted.

The bill and amendment were then referred to the Judiciary committee.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of the Clerk of the Oldham county and Circuit Courts: passed.

A H. R. bill to authorize the County Court of Union to establish another voting precinct: passed.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Lyon county: passed.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of the town of South Carrollton: passed.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of Jno. Petty, of Hardin county: passed.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of Jas. H. Parker, late Clerk of the Campbell County Court.

The bill was rejected.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. WHITAKER—a bill for the benefit of the town of Taylorsville.

Mr. WALTON—a bill to charter the Southern Kentucky Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. GROVER—a bill to charter the Union Bank of Kentucky with a capital of \$3,000,000, with ten branches, one in each Congressional District.

Mr. PRALL—a bill to charter Flat Rock and Jacksonville Turnpike.

Mr. JAY—a bill to release aged persons from paying poll tax.

Mr. GILLISS—a bill to legalize the December term of the Magistrates' court in Whitley county.

Mr. GRENDA—a bill for the benefit of J. W. Pope, of Marion county.

Mr. ALEXANDER—a bill supplemental to act establishing Metcalfe county.

Mr. GROVER—a bill to amend the charter of the Springfield Deposit Bank.

Same—a bill for the benefit of Justices of the Peace in this Commonwealth.

And the Senate adjourned at six o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1860.

Prayer by Elder W. T. Moore, of the Reform Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. BURNS, GILBERT, SHAYER, STIVERS, HITT, (two remonstrances,) GEIGER, and WHITE, and appropriately referred.

Mr. HITT presented a remonstrance from the trustees and sundry citizens of the town of Canton, praying that the town corporate limits may not be changed.

Mr. McELROY—Judiciary—a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company: passed.

Mr. BUCKNER—Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of John Thomas: passed.

Same—a bill ratifying a mortgage paid by the old Frankfort Turnpike Road Company: passed.

Mr. CARLISLE—Judiciary—a bill to amend the charter of West Covington: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the city of Newport: passed.

Same—a bill to provide for a more efficient police for certain portions of Kenton county: passed.

Same—a bill to provide for a settlement with Newton Craig, late Keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary: passed.

Same—a bill to incorporate the Washington Literary Association at Louisville: passed.

Same—a bill to change the name of Shiller Lodge, No. 64, I. O. O. F., in Louisville, passed.

Same—a bill to incorporate Kentucky Lodge, No. 1, American Protestant Association, at Newport: passed.

Same—a bill establishing an office for recording of deeds and mortgages at Covington: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of E. B. Bartlett, late Clerk of the Kenton Circuit Court: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of James Trimble and others, of Floyd county: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of Hugh Harkins and others, of Floyd county: passed.

Same—a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of German Huragry of Kentucky: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the South-western Agricultural and Mechanical Association: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the Mechanics Institute of Louisville: passed.

Same—a bill to incorporate Independence Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Order of Good Fellows: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of John Friend, late Sheriff of Floyd county: passed.

Same—a bill to incorporate Newport Lodge, No. 358, Free and Accepted Masons: passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. FINN moved to reconsider the vote by which a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was passed. [The bill passed allows the Company to transport freight in favor of freight freight of freight going a long distance, over that going a less distance, and the same discrimination in relation to passengers; and may contract with other roads in relation to the transportation of freight.]

After some discussion by Messrs. FINN and HARRIS in favor, and McELROY in opposition, the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered an amendment that whenever said Company shall charge more than four cents per mile, the excess shall be divided amongst those counties and cities subscribing stock in said road: passed.

The bill and amendment were then committed to select committee, to report to-morrow at half past 10 o'clock.

REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

Mr. BUCKNER—Judiciary—a bill to increase the capital of the Lexington Gas Company: passed.

Same—a bill to incorporate the East Baptist Church of the city of Louisville: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate providing for the purchase of Stanton's edition of the Revised Statutes. [The bill provides for the purchase of 3,000 copies, at \$6 per copy, to be distributed among those officers of this Commonwealth now entitled by law to receive the Revised Statutes; the remaining copies to be deposited in the Library for distribution among the different States; the work to be received as evidence and authority in all the courts and tribunals of the State.]

Mr. RIDDELL offered an amendment, giving each County Surveyor one copy: adopted.

Mr. EWING offered an amendment to the effect that Mr. Stanton shall include and copy into the Statutes the general actions of this Legislature, and direct the Secretary of State to furnish said laws to Mr. Stanton: adopted.

Mr. RIDDELL offered an amendment giving each member of the present General Assembly one copy: rejected—yeas, 3; nays, 88.

Mr. EWING offered an amendment, providing that Stanton shall furnish each member of this General Assembly with a copy of the same, paid by the State, if they desire them: adopted.

Mr. LEACH moved to reconsider the vote adopted the amendment: carried.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the amendment, and it was decided in the negative: yeas, 28; nays, 58.

Mr. HODGE moved the previous question: carried.

The bill was then rejected—yeas, 45; nays, 47.

Mr. M. J. Cook moved to reconsider the vote rejecting said bill.

Mr. HITT moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table: rejected—yeas, 37; nays, 52.

Mr. CARLISLE moved to postpone the further consideration of the motion to reconsider until Tuesday morning at half past 10 o'clock: adopted.

BLACKWATER NAVIGATION.

Messrs. LEACH, GALE, and SHAYER were appointed a committee on the part of this House to examine and report upon the condition of the blackwater navigation of this State.

COMMUNICATION FROM HAMILTON, OHIO.

The Speaker laid before the House resolutions adopted by the citizens of the city of Hamilton and county of Butler, Ohio, expressing their regrets that the Legislature of Kentucky were not permitted to stop in their city upon their recent visit to Ohio. The resolutions were referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. HODGE, LEACH, and EWING.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

Mr. McELROY—Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of Thomas Ellison, of Calloway county: [Permits him to peddle in Calloway county without license, he being blind.]

Mr. MASSEY moved to amend the bill by making its provisions apply to Francis Nation, of Spencer county: rejected, and the bill was then rejected.

Same—a bill to amend the act establishing an Equity and Criminal Court in the 4th Judicial district: passed.

Same—a bill to provide an efficient police department in the city of Louisville: ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday, February 6th.

Mr. McELROY offered a substitute for said bill, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the same day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The joint resolutions, offered a day or two since, returning thanks to New York, Ohio, Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, Capt. Zack Sherley, &c., were referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. HODGE, LEACH, and EWING.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

The House then took up the bill to increase the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, and establishing two additional branches.

The bill passed the Senate with an amendment, establishing three branches, locating them at Cincinnati, Lebanon, and Newport.

The question was taken upon concurring in the amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 72; nays, 10.

An amendment to the effect that the net earnings of the bank should not exceed 8 per cent. was rejected.

The other amendments adopted by the Senate were taken up.

Mr. SNEED offered an amendment to the effect that said Bank shall not renew any note for a less time than four months, unless the borrower desires it: rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 12.

The question being taken upon the other amendments adopted by the Senate, they were concurred in—yeas, 70; nays, 16.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table—yeas, 69; nays, 17.

Mr. EWING moved that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock: rejected—yeas, 35; nays, 52.

And then the House adjourned.

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THE SOUTHERNER.

A Weekly Paper Devoted to LITERATURE, NEWS, &c., &c.

WE will commence, about the 1st of February, 1860, the publication of a FAMILY LITERARY AND NEWS PAPER, under the title of THE SOUTHERNER. Its feature will consist of

Southern History, Biography and Legends; Choice Original and Selected Romance, Poetry, and Sentiment; Wit, Humor and Sentiment; Domestic and Household Department; General Home and Foreign News;

With a combination of all the miscellaneous matter which makes a paper acceptable for FAMILY READING.

THE SOUTHERNER will be printed on fine white paper of large double medium size, with new and beautiful type, all ordered expressly for this publication.

Our experience and facilities induce us to promise that in looks it shall compare favorably with any paper in the East. A large and experienced staff of well-known writers will contribute regularly to its columns, and we believe that in this department also, it will not fall behind the boasted and pretentious Eastern papers, which are so largely patronized by the Southern people.

We are unreasonably in asking our fellow-citizens to use at least as much encouragement as they extend to Northern papers, which, under the plausible guise of family publications, disseminate the most obnoxious sentiments and insidious calumnies against our domestic institutions. They laugh us in the face for our folly and taunting us with Southern imbecility of intellect, sneeringly ask, "Who reads a Southern paper or newspaper?" It can certainly do no harm for our people to see whether "any good can come out of Nazareth," and to invest the small sum we ask in our enterprise. Give us the subscribers and you need not send your money to the North or East for an entertaining Family Paper.

We enrich Northern publishing houses and give them princely fortunes—why not patronize our own men and native talent and literature? We hope to hear a kind and generous welcome over the whole South.

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We offer the following inducements for persons to make up Clubs: For the largest Club of Subscribers, - \$200 For the next largest Club, - 100 For the next largest Club, - 50 For the next largest Club, - 25 For the next largest Club, - 10 For the next largest Club, - 5 For the next largest Club, - 25 For the next largest Club, - 10 For the next largest Club, - 5

No premiums over \$10 paid in the county of publication. The Premium List will be open until the 1st of August, 1860.

One person can make up any number of Clubs and send them in at any time and they will all be considered as one large Club when we distribute the Premiums. All subscriptions must be accompanied with the money.

Address all remittances and communications to S. C. & B. MERCER, Jan. 12, 1860. Hopkinsville, Ky.

WATER WHEELS.

REYNOLDS' PATENT CONCENTRAL PRESSURE WATER WHEEL.

THE undersigned, manufacturer of the above named Water Wheels, is prepared with an assortment of over forty different series of patterns to accommodate every variety of head (see letters below) power, and quantity of water, and are enabled to construct Wheels to suit exactly the circumstances of every location.

These Wheels are simple, cheap, durable, powerful, economical in the use of water, not retarded by back-water, nor liable to obstruction, are easily set up, and occupy but little room, and for perfection of finish are superior to all.

Wheels are guaranteed in every instance not to fall short of our representations, in most cases they exceed them.

Parties desiring Wheels or information, will please address us, stating their head of water and the power desired, the head and quantity of machinery to be propelled, and we will give prompt attention.

FALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Oswego, N. Y.

CAPITOL HOTEL, Frankfort Ky., Dec. 10, 1859.

THIS is to certify that Samuel Reynolds of Oswego, N. Y. has put into my mill, known as the Cove Mill near this place, one of his Concentral Pressure Water Wheels. It is one foot in diameter and takes the place of a 25 foot wheel. It will grind wheat to flour with a half bushel of water, and with his (Reynolds) Wheel to-day attached to same burr, which will grind in a quarter of a minute, and the tenth bushels of wheat to the hour, and the water used to run, it filled the buckets on the Overshot Wheel two third of its trouble.

I am satisfied that it will grind one third more to the hour than the Overshot Wheel.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Reynolds about six months and will guarantee that his Wheels will give more power than he claims for them. I therefore commend him to the public.

Signed, R. C. STEELE, Dec. 10, 1859.

GRANT CROSBY, Scott Co. Ky., December 10, 1859.

Messrs. Fallcot & Underhill, Oswego, N. Y. GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in saying to you that the Water Wheel, (four feet in diameter double fluted) purchased of Mr. Samuel Reynolds, the inventor, is now in operation, and is giving me entire satisfaction.

My first trial with it was at a very low stage of water, only three and a half feet head. I gave full power, for which it was built, and it ground 100 bushels of wheat to flour in 15 minutes, and gave me 100 bushels of flour in 15 minutes. When the water rose so as to give me five feet head I have full for two runs of Burrs, doing 100 bushels of wheat to flour in 15 minutes. I have a surplus of power.

I have run in backwater to the depth of four feet with no perceptible loss of power. This Wheel is put in place of a 25 foot wheel. It will grind one third more to the hour than the Overshot Wheel, and gives full double the power with about the same amount of water than did. Therefore take pleasure in paying for it, as I believe that I now have a wheel that will last me 20, perhaps 30 years.

Signed, J. W. McDONALD, Jan. 25, 1860—J. W. McDONALD.

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Particular attention

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1860.

To Members of the Legislature.
Extra copies of the *Daily Commonwealth*, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be furnished at 2 cents each, and extra copies of the *Weekly* put up in wrappers at 4 cents each.

Gentlemen wishing extra copies of either the *Daily* or *Weekly* will please leave their orders beforehand at this office, or with JOHN M. TODD, in the H. R., or G. W. LEWIS, in the Senate, Reporters for this paper. Orders for the *Weekly* must be left by Saturday evening of each week, as it is published on Monday; and for the *Daily* the day before the publication of the paper which is wanted.

The long agony is at last over. Congress has been organized by the election of a very moderate, Republican Speaker—Gov. PENNINGTON, of New Jersey. Gov. Pennington is of Whig antecedents, but voted for Fremont and Dayton in 1856. He belongs to the Corwin School of Republicans, who are so moderate in their views that we are induced to believe that they would readily waive all action on the slavery question for the sake of harmony and peace. Certainly Mr. Pennington should never have received the vote of a solitary Southern Opposition Congressman, and we are gratified to see that they did all in their power to prevent the election of any one at all identified with the Republican organization. Now that their efforts were unsuccessful, we can only hope that the Speaker elect may discharge his duties fairly, impartially and efficiently. It is a matter of doubt whether or not the election of any able, sensible, and moderate man was not preferable to a continuation of the turmoil, strife, and ill blood, consequent upon the failure to organize. Still we would not have contributed to the result, but would have resisted it to the last. Now that an election has been had, we trust that Congress will for a time abandon the everlasting negro, and devote themselves to the practical business interests of the country.

On yesterday Mr. CISELL made an able speech in opposition to the repeal of the law of 1833, which we trust will have a good effect upon the Senate. We repeat our earnest hope that the Senate will exercise the conservative power given to it by the Constitution and reject the House bill. As the law now stands, the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and every class of our citizens, can freely import slaves for their own use from other States, the only restriction upon them being one which is absolutely necessary to make the purchaser careful that the slave shall be of good character. The law does not prohibit men who really need the labor of slaves for their own use from bringing into the State the only description of servants which such men want or the good of the Commonwealth permits to be brought in. The penalty for selling slaves within a specified time is necessary to prevent their importation under false pretenses. The law only excludes the vicious and insubordinate slaves of other States, who are a curse to any community in which they may live. It does prohibit men from bringing slaves to Kentucky for the purpose of traffic, and this is the best feature of the bill. It does strike at the speculator in human flesh; at the buzzard who hovers about, seeking criminals, and unmanageable negroes, whom he can buy at a low price from those who are anxious to get rid of them, for the purpose of transporting them to localities where their infamous and dangerous character is unknown, and then selling them at the peril of the lives and property of the buyers, and of what is more precious than either life or property—the honor of those dearest to him; can any humane man, can any slaveholder object to this?

SENATOR FISK AND THE BANK OFFICERS.—In his argument against the bill to increase the capital of the Commercial Bank, and allow it to create additional branches, Senator Fisk took occasion to make a sweeping charge against the bank officers of the State as being men who had not capacity to manage their own private business, but who had failed as commission merchants, &c. He mentioned as among the honorable exceptions the Senator (Taylor), from Mass., who was a Bank President, and he had never failed in anything he undertook. He said he well remembered the importation of such bank officers into Maysville, as he had described, while he lived there, but he would not designate them by name.

Mr. Pennebaker replied to these remarks of Mr. Fisk, and showed that the charge was unjust and untrue so far as the Louisville Bank officers were concerned. They were all, with one single exception, gentlemen of fortune, who have made their own fortunes by their own industry and economy. And the bond of the gentleman mentioned as an exception, was ample with the very best security for all his liabilities as cashier.

Mr. Pennebaker further stated that there was no ground for such charges against the officers of any of the Banks of Kentucky. The characters of the banks require their officers to be solvent men, or to be made so by ample bonds. They are all good, reliable, accommodating gentlemen—many of them men of large fortune, who have retired from business with their own earnings invested in stocks, and have been honored by election to their offices from their known worth and integrity. This is the character of the Bank officers of Kentucky so far as Louisville is concerned, and he believed it was so every where else. He could not say whether it was so in Mr. Fisk's city; he knows best as to the character of the citizens of Covington, but Mr. Pennebaker did not believe that there were such bank officers even in Covington.

Experience is probably the best teacher, and Dr. Bull seems to have concentrated the teachings of a long medical life in the preparation of his *Vegtable Worm Destroyer*. Its effects upon the worms are magical, while the form of candy drops in which it is prepared, renders children very fond of it. No mother should be without it.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

The next State Fair, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Frankfort, on the 23d day of February, 1860, for the purpose, among other business, of receiving from the several local Societies in the State, propositions for holding with them the *Fifth Annual Kentucky State Fair*. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

At this meeting, many public documents will be ready for distribution to members of the State Society, and also for delivery to officers of County or District Societies for distribution among their members.

L. J. BRADFORD, Pres't.

The patriotic speech of Hon. J. J. Crittenden at the Peyton dinner has called down upon him angry denunciations from some of the Democratic press, who cannot bear that any attempt shall be made to rid the country of the sectional jealousies engendered by their miserable blunders in managing the affairs of Government. A brainless editor in Southern Kentucky sneers at Mr. Crittenden's devotion to the country, and attributes his remarks to selfish motives. The hatred which the Democracy cherish for the Union is so great that they doubt the sincerity of those whose noblest efforts have been made in advocating its preservation. It is eminently appropriate that an avowed nullifier should become the traducer of one whose life has been spent in maintaining the laws.

The Calico Ball.—The Ball on Wednesday night was a complete success, and all united in regarding it as the most brilliant one yet given by the Club. The expressions of satisfaction are universal. The dresses were beautiful, the fair wearers never having looked more charming. From the flaming red to the deep blue, every variety of color and hue were there, setting off to the finest advantage the fair forms of many of the most beautiful of Earth's daughters. The entire scene had a *homodie* appearance which gave the bachelors the blues, which could only be driven away by the sweet hopes inspired by the bright eyes around them. Ladies decked in silks, satins and laces are certainly dangerous, but in calico they are perfectly irresistible.

We were pleased to see the gallant Senator from Breckinridge, (Mr. BAUMER), in his seat on yesterday dressed in a very handsome suit of homespun, just such a suit as was suitable for the "Calico Ball" which took place the night before. We would like to see the example of Senator Bruner and Senator Andrews, (who has been wearing a domestic suit all the winter), followed, not only by other Senators, but our citizens generally. We are in favor of the American system, and the encouragement of our own home manufacturers. The example of the gallant young Senators named is commendable, and their domestic suits are very handsome.

Our young friend Senator HATCHETT, being a promising young gentleman, tells us that he will follow the example of the Senators from Breckinridge and Fleming, by appearing hereafter dressed in brown jeans small clothes.

The peculiarities of the female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same time accomplish the desired end. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament, which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The proprietors feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.

We call attention to the advertisement headed "Information wanted." Any member of the Legislature who knows anything of the families mentioned, will confer a favor by making it known at this or the Yeoman office, or by addressing C. H. BARKLEY, Louisville.

From the Trinity (Texas) Advocate we learn that the citizens of Anderson county held a meeting to take into consideration the abolition and incendiary publications in the country.

After passing the most patriotic resolutions, they collected from the book-store such publications as were considered incendiary in their character, and there burned them in the presence of a large crowd.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "It is stated here that Col. Thomas L. Crittenden, of Louisville, will immediately organize a regiment the moment vigorous measures are taken to carry out the President's recommendation in regard to Mexico."

Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, D. D., Professor of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History in Princeton College, N. J., died on Saturday, aged 51 years.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—A man named Thomas Faulkner, of Halifax county, Va., who, while intoxicated, had a habit of amusing himself by frightening his wife, carried his joke a little too far a few days since. The *Ecce* says:

On this, as on previous occasions, he declared his intention of hanging himself. This he had done before, and had tied the rope to the joint, and then around his neck, always taking care, however, to have it long enough, so that, in stepping from the chair, box, or whatever he used on the occasion to elevate himself, he would easily reach the floor. On this occasion he tied the rope too short, and when he stepped from his elevation, instead of reaching the floor, broke his neck.

A Washington dispatch says: Gov. Thomas does not take his place as Commissioner of Patents till March 1st, on account of private affairs. The business of the office will go on as usual. It is thought that McClintock, of Pittsburgh, will receive the nomination to the vacant U. S. Treasuryship. There are two or three applicants for it.

Substance of the Remarks of Mr. Burnham, of Madison, addressed in the House of Representatives, on the Bill in Relation to the Effect of the Trial of Will Cases, on the 1st of February.

Mr. BURNHAM said: The bill now under consideration was, at an early day of the session, reported by the committee on Revised Statutes, with an expression of opinion that it ought to be passed into a law. The bill is substantially the same with one passed by a large majority in the House of Representatives of the last Legislature, but which failed in the Senate on account of the lateness in the session in which it was called up. I am greatly surprised in the action of the Judiciary committee, who have reported this bill back to the House with expressions of hostility to its passage. My opinion, however, stands unaffected by their adverse report, and I trust the House, disregarding their report, will pass the bill, and propose briefly to state the reasons for this opinion.

In all common law suits in this State, juries are constituted the judges of the facts. By the act of 1797, which authorized wills to be contested in chancery, it was provided that a jury should be impaneled to try the issue, whether the writing in contests was or not the true last will and testament of the testator, and the law gave to the verdict of the jury the same force and effect that such verdict have in all common law cases, neither more nor less. That law remained in force from the date of its enactment, in 1798, until the year 1853, when the Revised Statutes went into effect. It has been said by two of the commissioners entrusted with the revision of the Statutes, that the chapter on wills was not designed to change the effects of the verdicts of juries in will cases from what it was before, and by a large number of the most distinguished members of the legal profession it is contended that its language does not make this change. The Court of Appeals, however, in the case of *Owens vs. Owens*, &c., reported, in the 18th volume of Ben. Monroe's reports, in the case of *Hooters' will*, (manuscript opinion), and in other cases have decided otherwise.

Will cases are usually attacked upon three grounds, or one or more of them: 1. Want of disposing capacity in the testator; undue influence brought to bear upon the maker of the will by similar influences; or fraud in the procurement of the paper set up and relied on as a valid will.

Now, Sir, upon the same grounds every instrument of writing, and every verbal contract, or other transaction, which may be made the subject matter of litigation in courts, may be assailed and tried before a jury. The jury is the judge of the facts. In the trial of instruments for murder, and all kinds of felonies, juries are the judges of the facts, and the main fact of the capacity of the accused to commit the crime for which he stands indicted and arraigned. Why should juries be made the judges of the facts in all other cases, civil and criminal, and not be in will cases? In these, and in all other cases, it is the province of the jury to instruct the jury what legal capacity is, what undue influence is, and what fraud is, and in all, except the first class wherein the validity of the will is questioned, the jury apply the facts, and judge of their credibility, force and effect, and decide whether the facts proved come up to the standard of capacity, undue influence, or fraud, as expounded by the court. Juries also did this in will cases in the past, and during a period of fifty-five years, and why shall not this power be restored to them? Why, I repeat the inquiry, and demand of the Honorable Chairman of the Judiciary committee an answer, are juries not as competent to exercise this power in will cases as in all others?

Sir, I avow it as my deliberate conviction, that juries are much safer depositories and triers of facts than courts. The latter are composed of men, withdrawn in a great degree from the pursuits and ordinary business of the masses of mankind, and whose judgments of classes of facts are often permanently impressed and warped by previous professional engagements. Twelve common sense men, of good character, selected from the mass of society, familiar with the pursuits and business of men generally, familiar with their motives and the principles and forces that act upon them, and of the expedients and machinery which they employ to forward their ends, are much more reliable and safer judges of the application and effects of facts, than judges whose duties abstract them from the daily pursuits which constitute the chief interests of society.

The opportunity and legal means by which wills may be contested are given not to subvert wills properly made; not to impair that great right, secured to all men of sound minds and proper feelings, to dispose, by last will and testament, of the accumulations of their industry and inherited estate, and which I would be the last man on this floor to overthrow or to impair. I know, as a citizen, and as a legislator, that "old age is not to be solitary and neglected, and that the wills of old and feeble men should be regarded with the greatest tenderness and solicitude. The restoration of the power formerly conferred on juries proposed by this bill, in no wise conflicts with this time honored legal principle. But the legal right to contest wills is given to prevent wicked and crafty and interested persons from making wills for old, aged, and infirm persons, to prevent child prodigies and relations living with aged and childish parents, and who have obtained an undue influence over them from procuring those under their dominion and control to make wills, devising to their property, disinheriting wholly, or, to a great extent, other children who may have left the family. It is to prevent crafty priests in the dying hour, slaves in the solitude of friendless chambers, and all sinister daily associated with others, whose mind, will, and health have been enfeebled by age, disease and dissipated habits, from concocting fraudulent wills to be executed by such aged, infirm and dissipated persons, securing estates to themselves, and excluding those who have an equal natural right to the property of common ancestors. It is to prevent these things that the laws guarantee the right to contest wills, and the fact, in such cases, juries are much safer judges than courts. If this proposition be denied, and the honorable Judiciary committee think juries unfit to decide on facts, why have they not recommended the abolishment of jury trials altogether?

This they dare not do. The trial by jury is one of the greatest bulwarks thrown around the rights and liberties of the citizen. It has descended to us as one of the leading principles of that great charter of English freedom, wrung out at Runnymede by the barons of England, from the fears of an ambitious and grasping despot. If a jury abuse its power in a will case, the court can give the same remedy that exists in all other cases by granting a new trial.

Our Supreme Court has decided that a verdict of a jury, in a will case, under the Revised Statutes, shall have, in the Circuit Court, the same effect that it has in ordinary jury cases, which is no effect whatever. Surely the revisers of the Statutes could not have intended that juries should have no effect whatever. Surely the revisers could not have intended a provision so absurd, even if their language be crude enough to authorize such a construction. While the courts are to be respected and sustained in their just powers and authority, they too are the proper subjects of vigilant supervision. There is no power to correct the judgments of our highest courts. Irresponsible as they are, they are subject to abuse. The tendency of all orders of magistracy and depositories of power is continually to draw to themselves more power. Hence courts are ever prone to encroach on the powers and rights of juries. They too, must be watched. Why, Sir, should not the courts be compelled by this bill to restore to juries, in will cases, that portion of their power and rights which has been usurped?

In a late conversation with one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers and jurists in this land (Hon. Mr. Davis, of Bourbon), and whose views on this bill perfectly accord with my own, he stated to me that in twelve years, during which time he had been engaged in more than thirty will cases, sometimes for and sometimes against them, he had never yet known a will sustained by the verdict of a jury that

ought not to have been sustained, or will set aside, that ought not to have been condemned, either from want of capacity on the part of the testator, or from fraud and undue influence of the devisors or some of them. Such has been the result of my own more limited experience. I go farther and say, that in my judgment a number of those wills, of which we have reported accounts in the various volumes of the Kentucky decisions, and which have been established by the mandates of the courts, should have been annulled and rejected with contempt. It is not necessary to name them, for many of them will immediately recur to the memory of the lawyers on this floor.

There are, Mr. Speaker, other important considerations which address themselves to my mind with great force in favor of the passage of this bill. In the earlier history of the State, will cases were directly appealable from the County Courts to the Court of Appeals, and the witnesses could be summoned in person before the latter court. By the act of — (Loughborough's Digest, 585), this law was changed, and since appeals in these cases are brought up only from the Circuit Court to the Court of Appeals. Well now, Sir, in this class of cases, as is well known, there are always many witnesses examined, and bills of exceptions, no matter how carefully prepared, never do, in fact, portray the case as it was seen by the inferior courts. On paper the testimony of one man, carefully written out, looks as well as that of another, when the witnesses when they testified, observed their deportment and knew their soundings might justly have given more credit to one than another, though, according to the strict rules of evidence, the character of neither could have been successfully attacked.

I regard this bill as one of great importance. It is, in no respect, revolutionary or disorganizing. It involves no change in the statute laws that look forward to a mere speculative and conjectural benefit. It only requires that when, hereafter, a cause is brought to the Court of Appeals, from one of the Circuit Courts of this Commonwealth, in which the validity of a will is the subject of controversy, and is reversed, the effect of that reversal shall be to have the cause remanded to the Circuit Court for a *venue facies de novo*, and now that a mandate shall directly issue to the County Court of the county in which the testator died, directing the will to be either recorded or rejected. In the absence of any written report from the committee, showing its prejudicial influences, and my convictions unshaken by the eloquent appeal of my friends from Louisville and Lexington, (Messrs. Wolfe and Buckner), I close with an earnest appeal to the House to sustain the provisions of the bill as eminently wise, conservative and just.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, February 2, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Fowler vs. Cooper, Henderson; affirmed.
Eskins vs. Gross et al, Henderson; affirmed.
Lemmon vs. Huey, Grant; affirmed.
Dick v. Ragle et al, Clinton; reversed.

Morgan v. Gooch, Lincoln; motion to affirm as delay cause overruled.
Dunn vs. Glave, Harrison; same order.
Young v. Ditto's ex'r, Hardin; petition for rehearing overruled.

Kennedy & Bro. v. Cunningham, Bourbon; petition for rehearing filed.
O'Bannon v. Roper, Lou. Ch'ry; affidavit filed and order of warning.
Passmore v. Passmore, Mercer;
Cahoon v. Watts, Barren;
Wright's adm'r v. Jarris, Mercer;
Terhune v. Terhune, Mercer;
Bottom v. Condon, Mercer;
Passmore's heirs v. Adkerson, Mercer—were submitted on briefs.

Tudor v. Lewis, Madison;
Murrell Trustee v. Bybee, Barren;
Same v. Evans, Barren—were argued by Bell for appellates and Underwood for appellants.
Hardin v. Chapman, Warren—argued by Harlan for appellee.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 1.
Chase was nominated for U. S. Senator in the Republican caucus to-night on the first ballot.—Election to-morrow.

DIED.
In Lebanon, Ky., on the 25th ult., JOHN D. YATES, only son of Mrs. Martha Yates, in the 19th year of his age.

In the city of Louisville, on Wednesday, February 1st, 1860, Geo. R. PENTON, Esq., of the firm of Martin & Penton.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$400 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that J. H. McCracken did kill and murder one John Wiggins, in the county of Graves, and fled from justice, and is now going at large.
Now, therefore, I, BERRIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said J. H. McCracken, and his delivery to the Jailers of Graves county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1860, and in the 65th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MAXWELL, Jr., Secretary of State.
Feb. 3, 1860—w6w12m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of widows or heirs of the following named Revolutionary Pensioners who since lived in Kentucky:—Wm. Bond, Joel Johnson, Witherill Latimer, John G. Magruder, Andrew Parker, Thomas F. Thompson, Simon Christopher Strong, John Taylor, Joseph Walker, Wm. Williamson, Wm. Warren, and Harris Ray. Any person who knows anything of the families of any of them will please leave word, or address a letter to this or the Yeoman office, or by letter to C. H. BARKLEY, Louisville, Ky.

Who can give information to them.

FOR SALE.

WISH to sell the HOUSE lately occupied by Larin Samuel, in South Frankfort. For particulars call on Dr. H. Rodman.
Feb. 2, 1860—w1m.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE is directed by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, and is under the supervision of Col. E. W. MORRIS, a distinguished Graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.
The course of study has all that is taught in Colleges, and more in Mathematics, Mechanics, Machines, Construction, Agriculture, and Modern Languages.
Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, &c., of selecting studies to suit time, means, and object of professional preparation.
The twenty-sixth session will open February 1, 1860. Charges \$100 per year, payable in advance.
Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute," Franklin Springs, Ky., for the undersigned.
Feb. 1, 1860—by.
President of the Board.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

South Frankfort, Ky.
THIS House is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and the Travelling public. My old friends and the public are respectfully invited to give me a call, as my best endeavors shall be used to merit a share of the public patronage.
Dec. 7, 1859—5m.

WOOD FOR SALE.

I CAN supply the citizens of Frankfort with Wood. By sending their orders to my Stable, near the Railroad Depot, they can get within one hour at any time. Price \$3 per Cord, or \$1.50 for a Half Cord. Orders solicited.
Nov. 28, 1859—5m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, S.S.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, January Term, 1860.
ORDERED that all the delinquents in this County be directed to pay their arrears of Taxes on or before the third Monday in March next.
Ordered that the names of all delinquents who are in arrears at that time will be published in the newspapers in Frankfort. A copy attested.
Jan. 27—1wddm. A. H. HENNING, C. F. C. C.

Bridgeport Female Institute.

This new and prosperous institution, now in successful operation, will open its next Session on the First Monday of FEBRUARY, 1860. The Teachers, flattered by signal success in teaching heretofore, are determined not to be excelled by any rival institution of a kindred character in this vicinity. Give us the pupils and we will clearly demonstrate that in each instance we give value received.
(From Va.) Principal and Proprietor.
Miss LUCY H. BALDWIN, from Ohio, and for the last three years Teacher in Mr. Terrell's School, Shelbyville, Preceptress. (Bridgeport, Ky., Jan. 31, 1860.)

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

From rich and poor, bond and free, all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine, which is surprising to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment. Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c., it has no equal. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livery Men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean. Buy at once.
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
Jan. 14, 1860.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.
Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.
Address, R. V. WM. COSGROVE, 330 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1860—3m.

I. O. O. F.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., Meets at their Hall, on St. Clair Street, over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, in the Third Story, every Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock. Transient members in good standing are fraternal invited to attend. Entrance to the Hall, one door below Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store. By order of the Lodge.
Dec. 2, 1859—ds. JOHN W. PRUETT, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

Hiram Lodge, No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday Evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in their Lodge room in the Third Story over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, adjoining the Commonwealth Office, on Saint Clair Street. Members of the Legislature who are Masons, and other visiting Brethren, are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Lodge.
Dec. 2, 1859—G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

LUMBER YARD.

We have again established a Lumber Yard in Frankfort, on the lot at the intersection of Washington and Main Streets, where will be kept, at all times, a full assortment of Poplar, Oak, Ash and Walnut Lumber, which will be sold upon reasonable terms for Cash.
Dec. 2, 1859. J. S. & L. E. HARVIN.

REMOVAL.

H. RUNYAN
Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right.
Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859.

H. WHITTINGHAM, NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.
November 24, 1859.

New Style of Hats.

Philadelphia Fall style of Gentlemen's SILK HATS, just opened. Get the best at S. C. BELL'S Book and Shoe Store.
September 2, 1859.

THE 1ST VOLUME OF THE

KENTUCKY FARMER, Sewed and bound with Muslin Backs and Slit Paper Covers, can be had at this office at \$1 per copy. Set, 1859. A. G. HODGES & CO.

Metcalf's "Kentucky Reports."

VOLUME I. PRICE \$5.
We will send the 1st Volume of Metcalf's Reports by mail, postage paid, to any one who will wish it, on receipt of \$5.
Aug. 24, 1859. Com'th Office, Frankfort, Ky.
A. G. HODGES & CO.

JOHN W. PRUETT is authorized to collect all claims due in the County of Franklin and City of Frankfort. I have also placed in Mr. Pruett's hands many notes due by persons living in and out of the State of Kentucky.
A. G. HODGES.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. F. T. LYONS & CO., Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., Have just received and opened a full and large assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. The new style embraces Cloaks, Poites, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., &c., all of the latest styles and fashions.
Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see.
Also Agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S Improved Sewing Machines. (Oct. 14, 1859.)

FRANKLIN Type and Stereotype Foundry,

188 Vine Street, between 4th & 5th, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE.

Printing Presses, Cases, Galleys, &c., Ink and Printing Material of every Description.

STEREOTYPING

Of all kinds: Books, Maps, Patent Medicine Directories, Jobs, Wood Cuts, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters of Various Styles.
R. ALLISON, Superintendent.
December 20, 1859—1y.

GRAY & TODD,

DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES, PURE OLD WHISKY, BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c., &c., CIGARS, Tobacco, Preserves, FRUITS, PICKLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c., MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. Jan. 18, 1860.

"Wines, Cordials, &c." BARKETT Champagne Wine; 30 Boxes Claret Wine; 10 dozen Bottles Madeira Wine; 2 dozen Bottles Port and Brandy Sherry Wine; 4 dozen Bottles Old Port Wine; 1 dozen Bottles Sweet Malaga Wine; 4 dozen Bottles Jam and Marmalade; Fine Brandy and Whisky in Bottles; 3 dozen French Cordials; 2 dozen Maraschino; 2 dozen Currant Cordials; 5 dozen Blackberry Cordial; 10 dozen Superior Lemon Syrup; for sale by Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

BAGS of Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale by GRAY & TODD. 25 sales by Jan. 18, 1860.

HOMMONY! HOMMONY!!

BARRELS of Splendid Hommony, just received and for sale by GRAY & TODD. 25 sales by Jan. 18, 1860.

SUNDRIES.

WE have in store and for sale—Prunes, in jars and boxes; Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes; Dates, Figs, &c.; Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts; Peas, Green Beans, &c.; 1 barrel Fresh Cocoanuts; Fresh Pine Apples, Fresh Strawberries; Fresh Italian Peaches, Canton Ginger; Preserves of various kinds; Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, &c.; Red Currant Jelly, Fresh and Pickled Lobsters; Chicken, Brandy, Fruit, &c., &c. Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

Children's Cabs, Gigs, &c.

9 Fine Substantial Cabs for Children; 2 Fine Substantial Gigs with Springs; 4 Fine Willow Buggies; 2 Fine Toy Wagons; 12 Fine Wheelbarrows; just received and for sale by GRAY & TODD. Jan. 18, 1860.

Coffee.

JUST received and for sale: 20 Bags Prime Rio Coffee; 15 Pockets Old Government Java Coffee; 5 Bags Laguira Coffee. Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

"Bacon, Lard, &c."

CANVASED HAMS: 100 Plain Sugar Cured Hams; 100 Bacon Shoulders; 100 Bacon Sides; 800 lbs. Sugar Cured Dried Beef; 5 doz. Beef Tongues, in store and for sale by Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

CLOVER SEED.

Barrels of Prime Clover seed in store and for sale by GRAY & TODD. Jan. 17, 1860.

